

The Gazette of India



EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 2] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1962/PAUSA II, 1883

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 1st January 1962

SUBJECT:—Movement of goods from and to Goa, Daman and Diu.

No. 2-ITC(PN)/62.—Attention is invited to para 2 of Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 144-ITC(PN)/61 dated 29th December 1961, on the above subject, wherein it was notified that details of the commodities, restrictions on the movement of which from Goa, Daman and Diu to the rest of India have been lifted would be announced separately.

2. It is notified for the information of the trade that the restrictions on the movement of the following commodities from Goa, Daman and Diu, which are of the origin of these territories i.e., produce of these territories to the rest of India have, accordingly, been lifted:—

1. Coconuts
2. Copra
3. Fish fresh, salted or dried
4. Fish manioc
5. Salt.

SUBJECT:—Special Export Promotion Scheme for export of Vanaspati and Hydrogenated Oil.

No. 3-ITC(PN)/62.—In order to facilitate the exports of Vanaspati and Hydrogenated Oil, and in supersession of the Special Export Promotion Scheme in force upto the 31st December, 1961, it has been decided that import quotas of copra etc. against exports of Vanaspati and Hydrogenated Oil exported by manufacturers thereof will be granted in the year 1962, in the manner indicated below:—

2. Facilities to the manufacturers-cum-exporters of Vanaspati.—The manufacturers-cum-exporters of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil will be entitled to the following facilities:—

- (a) Import licences will be issued to the manufacturers-cum-exporters of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil for (i) 1.5 tonne of copra against export of each tonne of Vanaspati exported as branded product in 18 kgs. or smaller tins and (ii) 1 tonne of copra against each tonne of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil exported otherwise.
- (b) Import licences will also be issued to the manufacturers-cum-exporters of Vanaspati and/or Hydrogenated Oil for such chemicals and spare parts, components, machinery required for replacement purposes or for improvement (net involving an expansion or fresh installation) as

are approved by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati from the essentiality angle and by the Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, from the angle of indigenous availability. The chemicals, spare parts etc. to be imported under this scheme will be limited to those required for the use of the manufacturer in the manufacture of Vanaspati and the following industries associated therewith, if any, under the same ownership.—

**Oil Mill including Solvent Extraction Plant,
Tin Container Plant, and
The utilisation of by-product
Soap-stock
and the recovery of spent
catalyst or bleaching earth.**

The licences will be issued equivalent to 5% of the f.o.b. value of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil exported.

3. In addition to the above incentives, the manufacturer-cum-exporter will continue to receive quotas of tin-plate as per provisions of the replenishment and advance quota scheme, issued by Directorate of Export Promotion from time to time.

4. Export of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil will be allowed at a minimum price which will be fixed on quarterly basis. The minimum export price will be Rs. 1593/- per tonne for the quarter ending March, 1962, of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated Oil.

5. Application for the concessions under the present scheme may be made on the basis of actual exports as follows:—

- (i) The Import licence applications should be in the prescribed form accompanied by the usual documents.
- (ii) The applications should normally be accompanied by evidence of payments received against exports, are not used for discharge of any other export obligations, other than those referred to in para 3 above.
- (iii) Where the applicant has also asked for the concession referred to in para 3 above, there shall be no conflict between the evidence produced for that purpose and that produced along with his application.
- (iv) The type of documents to be produced as evidence of exports shall be the same as those mentioned in sub-paras (i) and (k) of 20. Scheme No. 3 of Appendix 23 to the Red Book for October 1961—March 1962, licensing period. The Joint/Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, as the case may be, will make appropriate indelible markings on these documents to denote that they have been once shown to prove certain exports under this scheme.

6. (a) **Procedure for issue of import licences.**—The applications for import licences in the prescribed form 'H' will be addressed direct to:—

- (i) The Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.
Bombay Area.
- (ii) The Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.
Calcutta Area.
- (iii) The Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras.
Madras Area.
- (iv) The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi.

(b) Import applications should reach the above authorities not later than the last working day of the month following the month in which receipt of payment for the exports in question has been certified by the Bank.

However, in the case of applications for import of chemicals and equipment, the manufacturer-cum-exporter may, if he so desires, accumulate his entitlement for the period of the currency of the scheme and submit a consolidated application before the close of the said period.

7. For the purpose of this scheme, exports to Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and Afghanistan would not be taken into account for the grant of import licences. Exports against payments in rupees to countries with which special arrangements exist would be taken into account for the grant of import licences, provided the imports are made from countries having special arrangements for payments in rupees and against payment in rupees. Exports to other countries will be taken into account for the grant of import licences, provided the imports are made from such other countries.

8. The manufacturer-cum-exporter is permitted to get his export products manufactured at any factory and will be entitled to the incentives in the same manner as manufacturer-cum-exporter against export of his own products.

SUBJECT:—Import of goods by sailing vessels.

No. 4-ITC(PN)/62.—Attention is invited to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 108-ITC(PN)/61, dated the 28th September, 1961, in terms of which import of certain goods from specified countries by sailing vessels was allowed without Import Trade Control restrictions upto the 31st December, 1961.

2. The position has since been reviewed and it has been decided to extend this concession for a further period of three months i.e. upto 31st March, 1962.

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 1st January 1962

SUBJECT:—Export of Groundnut Oil by Soap Manufacturers and other industrial units and its replacement by less costly oils.

No. 1/ETC(PN)/62.—The Government of India have been examining the possibility of economising the use of groundnut oil in industrial processes & consumption within India with a view to explore the possibilities of diverting it for exports and replacing it by cheaper oils. It has been decided to permit industrial units in India at present consuming groundnut oil to export it with a view to earn foreign exchange and replace it by equal quantity of less costly oils for their own consumption. Licences for groundnut oil for exports will be issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports on an *ad hoc* basis to those industrial units which are able to establish that by diverting groundnut oil from less essential uses within these units and undertaking its exports, it may be possible to effect a net earning of foreign exchange to the maximum extent possible. Applications from soap manufacturers and other units consuming groundnut oil will be received by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, with a view to permit them to undertake export of groundnut oil and substitute it by less costly oils for use by them in their undertakings.

2. Permits for export of groundnut oil to permissible destinations may also be issued to the State Trading Corporation on an *ad hoc* basis by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

K. T. SATARAWALA,
Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

